

Fig.1A

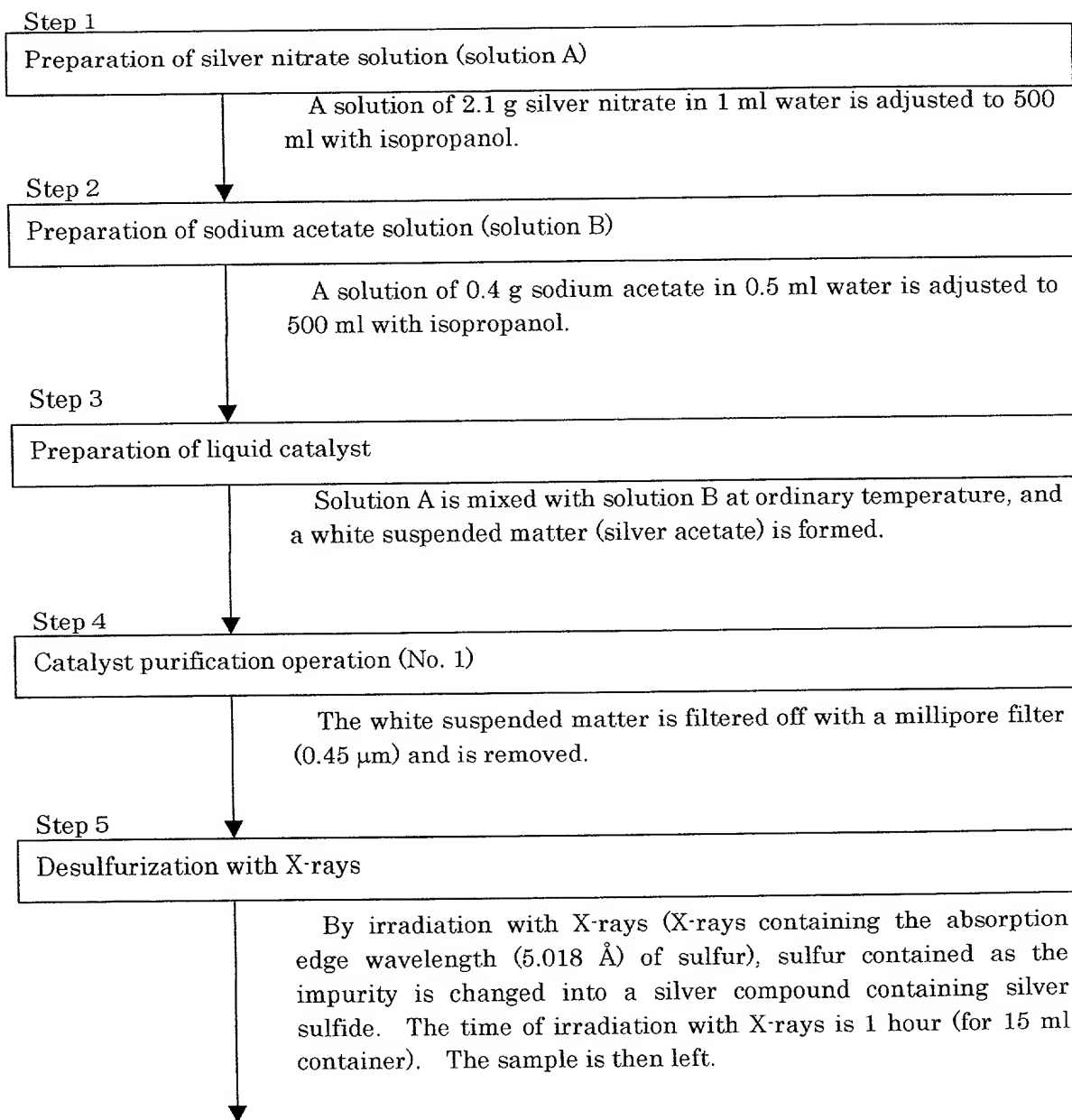


Fig.1B

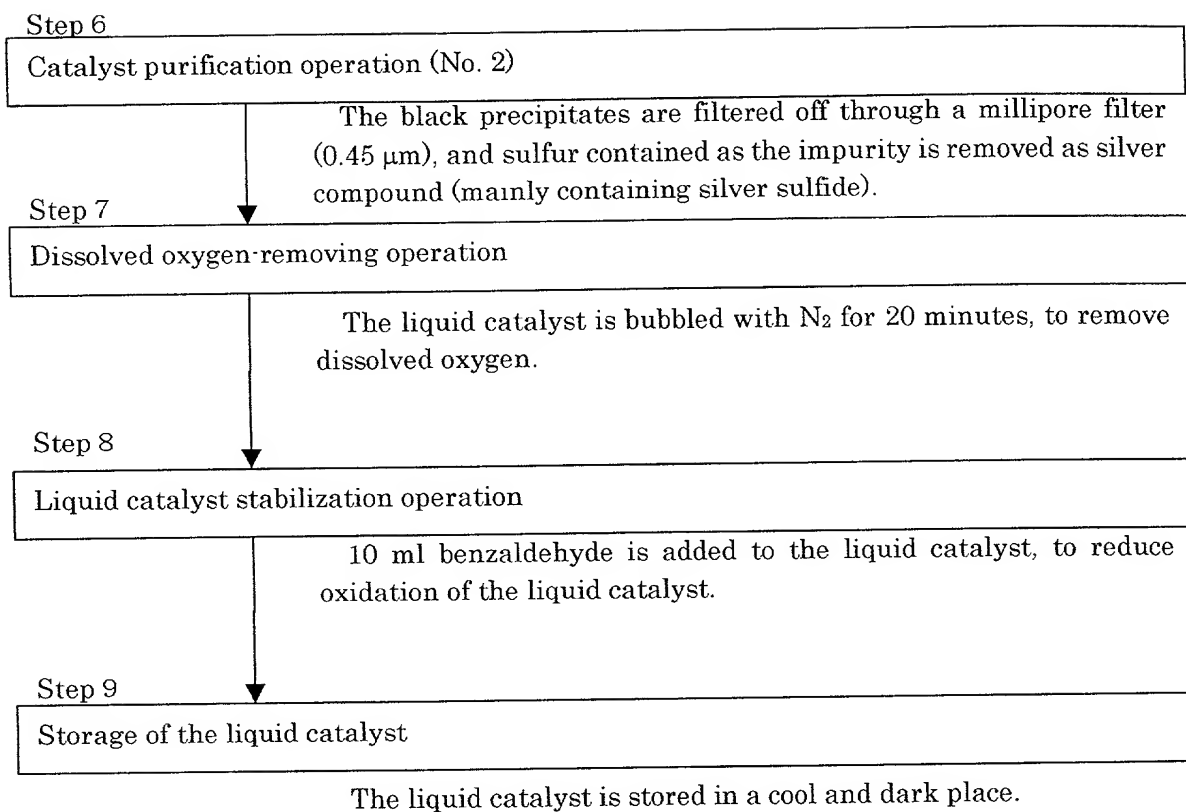
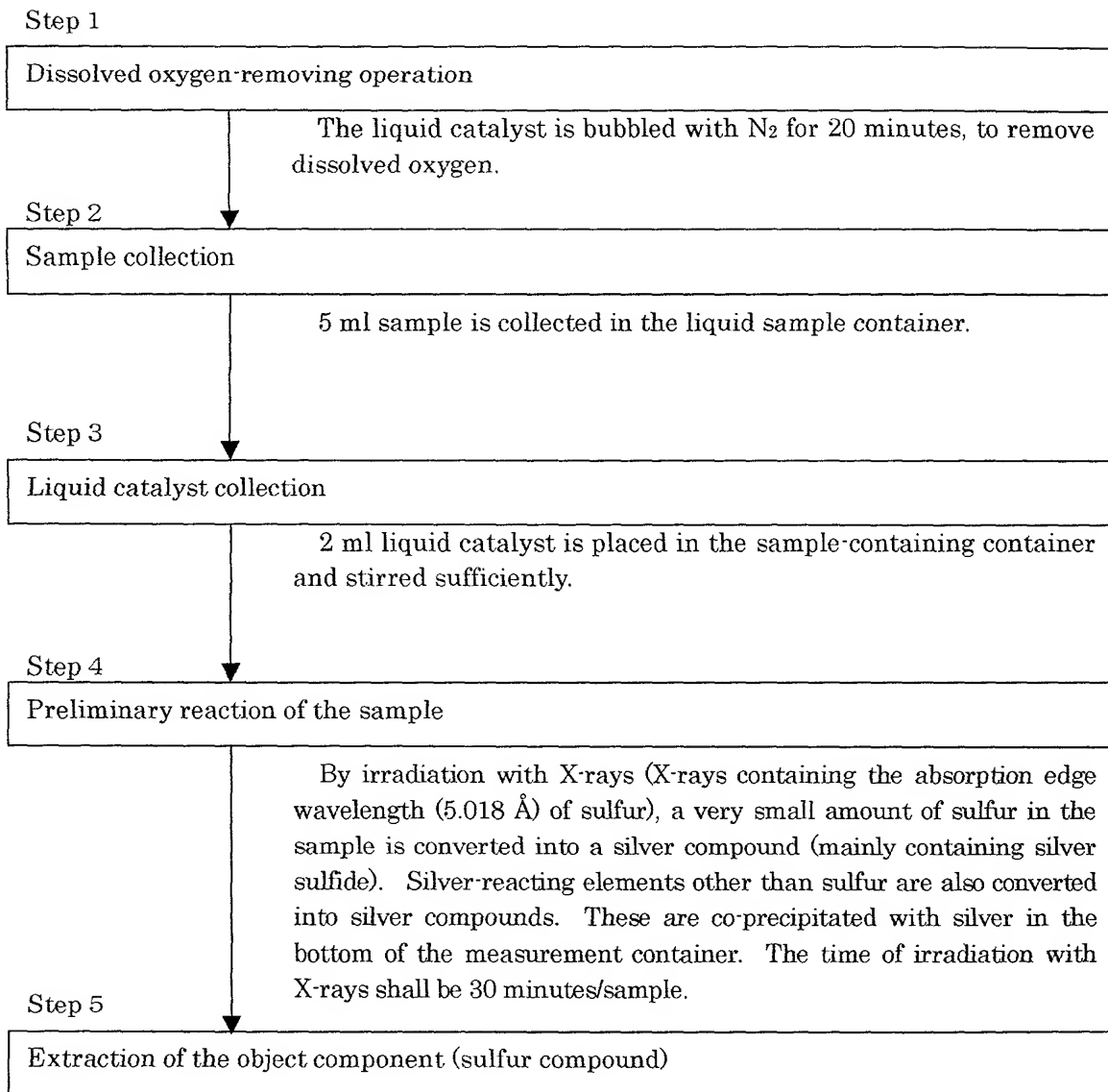


Fig.2



In the presence of co-sedimented silver compounds and silver, scattered X-rays are increased and the absorption of a characteristic X-ray of S occurs, thus making analysis of a very small amount of sulfur difficult. Accordingly, ammonia or aldehyde is added to the sample and then left at a constant temperature (30 °C) for about 20 hours. By this operation, silver compounds and silver other than the object component are dissolved, diffused and removed from the sample measurement surface.

Fig. 3

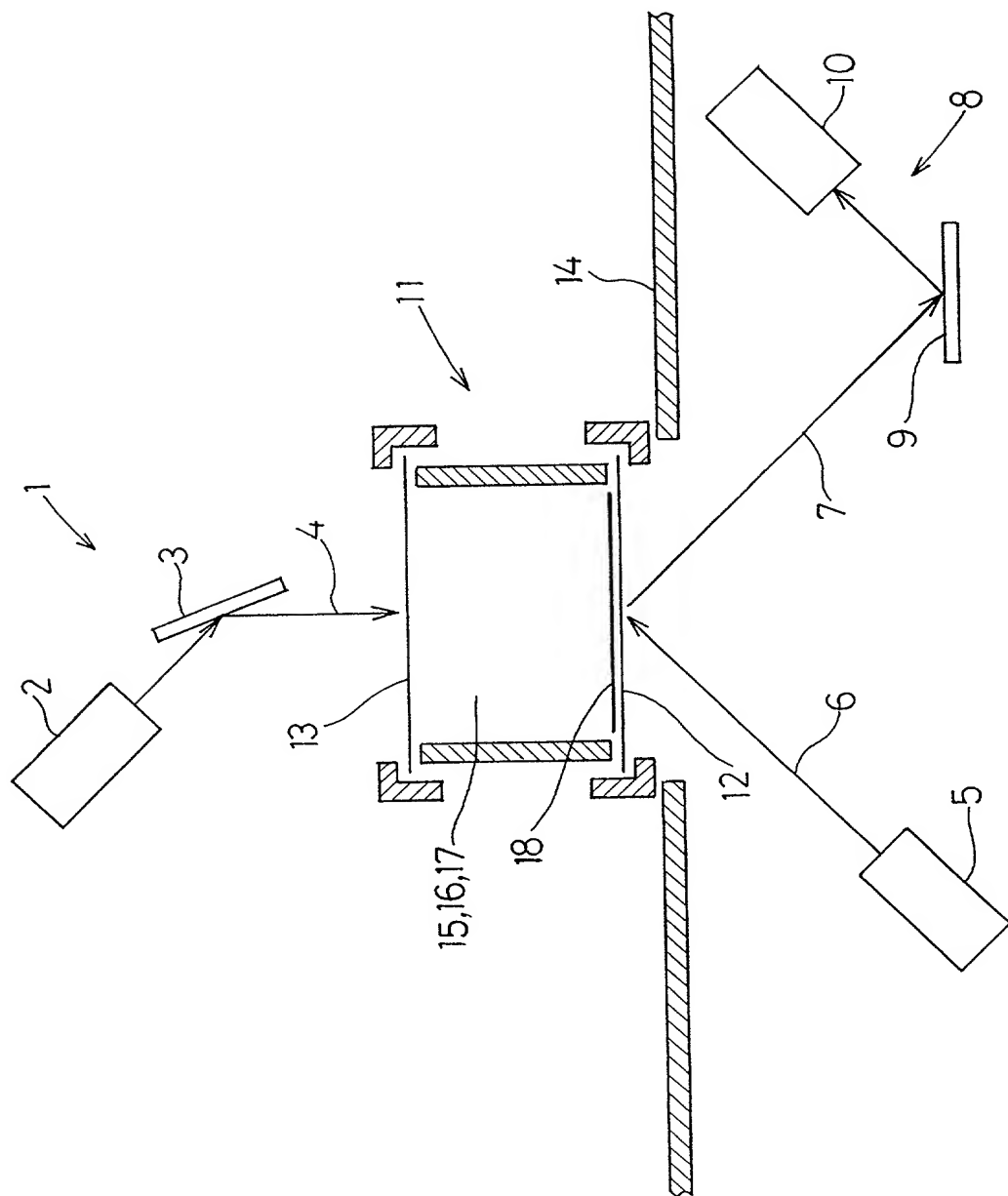


Fig. 4

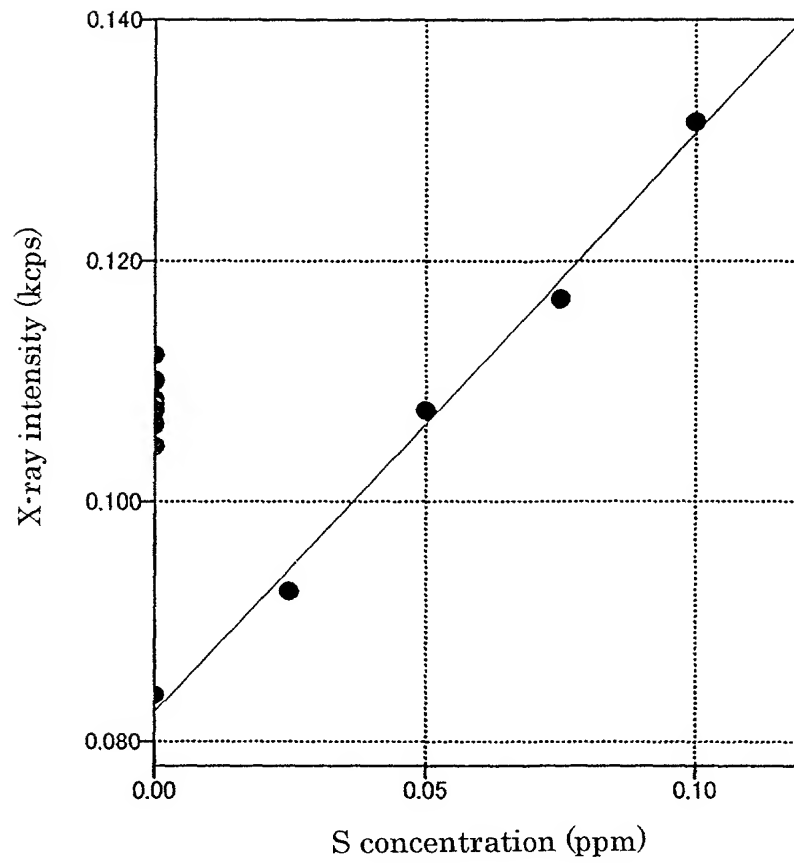
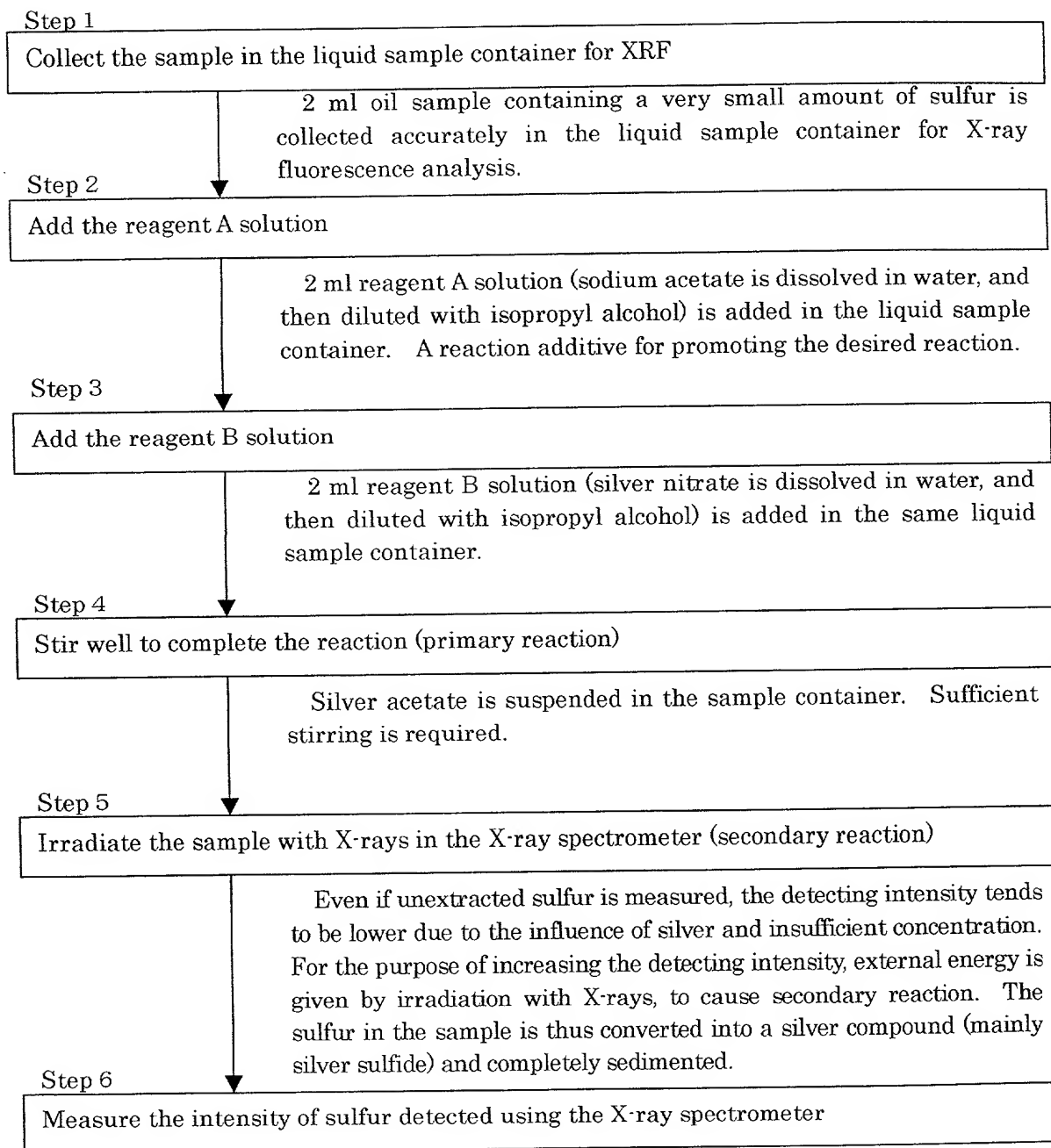
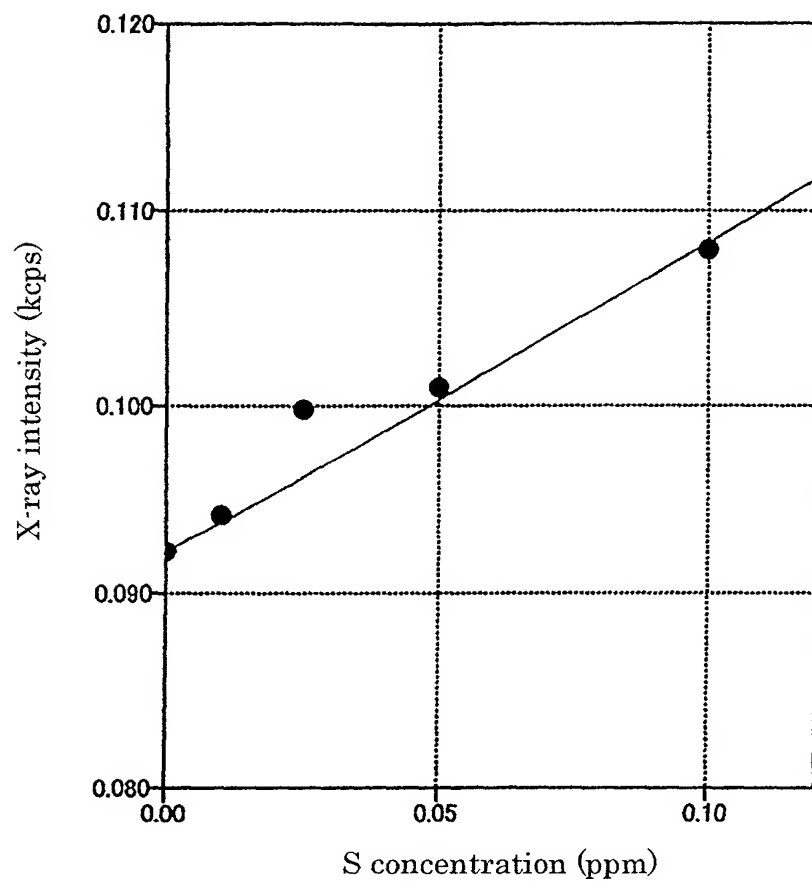


Fig.5



By upward irradiation to precipitates, the conc. solution can be measured to make analysis at 30 ppb level feasible.

Fig. 6



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Fig. 7

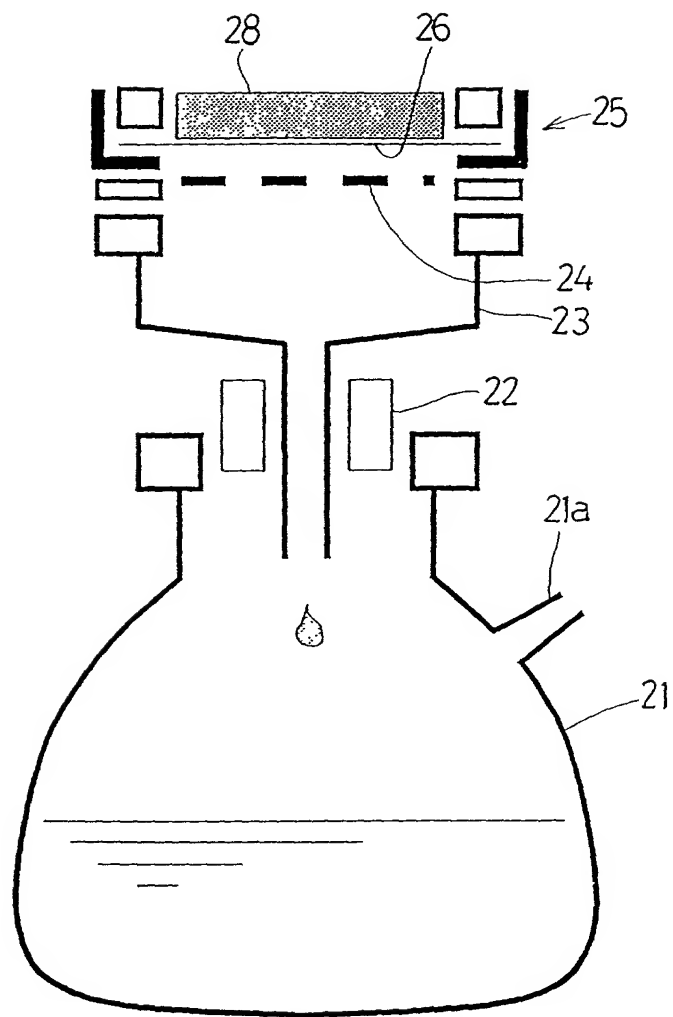


Fig. 8

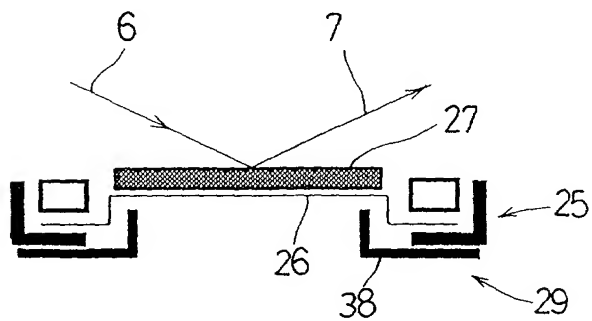




Fig. 9

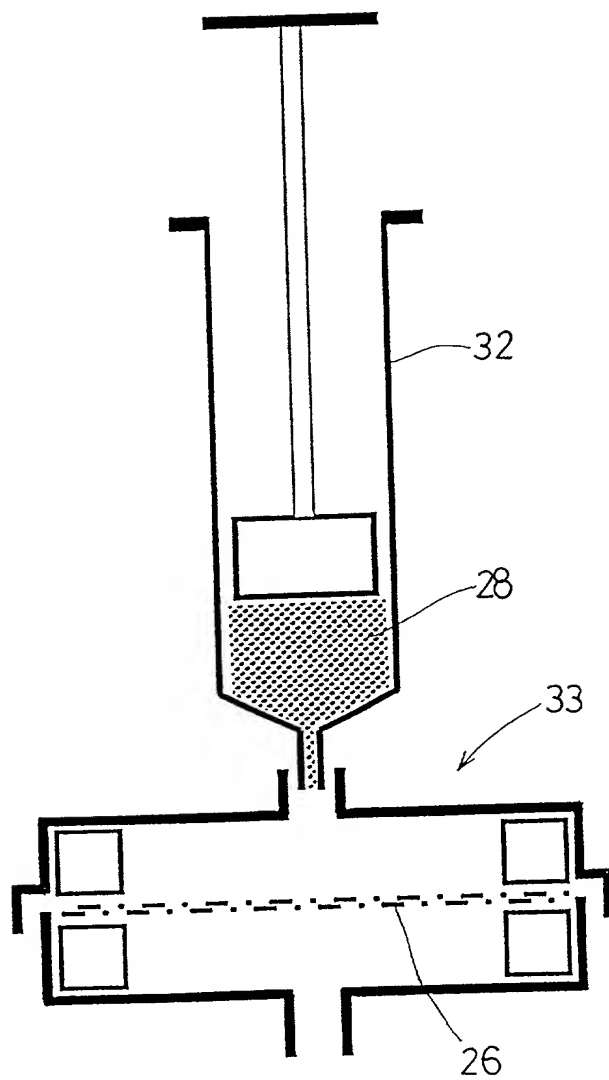


Fig. 10

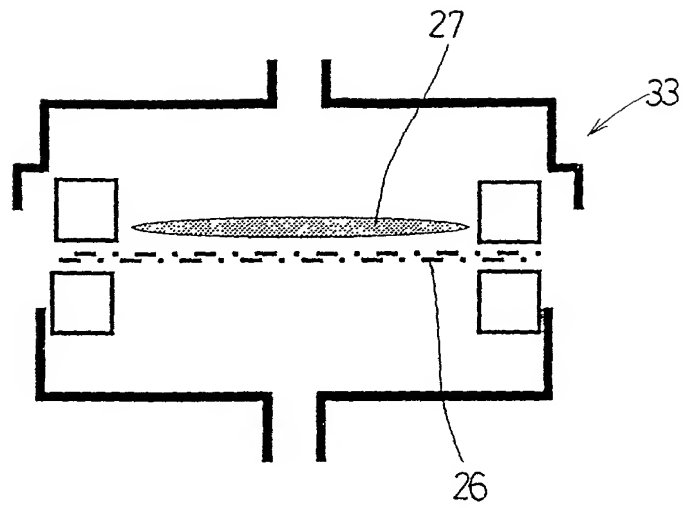


Fig. 11

